

<b>Country/entity</b>	Central African Republic
<b>Region</b>	Africa (excl MENA)
<b>Agreement name</b>	Synthesis of the Harmonised Claims of the Armed Groups of the RCO Bouar, of 30 August 2018
<b>Date</b>	30 Aug 2018
<b>Agreement status</b>	Multiparty signed/agreed
<b>Interim arrangement</b>	Yes
<b>Agreement/conflict level</b>	Intrastate/intrastate conflict

### Central African Republic Conflicts (1996 - )

The Central African Republic conflict is one of a set of regionally connected conflicts addressed by the African Great Lakes process. After the country gained independence from France in 1960 it has been ruled by a sequence of autocratic leaders that principally gained power through coups. Since the mid-1990s several waves of internal conflict took place in the Central African Republic, primarily along tribal, and later-on increasingly sectarian, lines. In 1996 and 1997, French troops and soldiers from neighbouring countries intervened to end a mutiny in the capital, Bangui, by factions of the army. The fighting was predominantly along tribal lines, with southern tribes in revolt against the 'northern' government. A UN mission was installed in 1998 to secure the truce. After General Bozizé took control of the country after several coup attempts in 2003, a 'bush war' began led by armed opposition forces. From late 2006 onward, government troops with French military support severely weakened the rebels. Following this, a number of agreements were signed during 2007-2008, but not all factions have accepted them. In 2011, Bozizé was re-elected in supposedly fraudulent elections, which resulted in a new wave of uprisings. Séléka, an alliance of northern rebel groups, took over parts of the country and forced Bozizé to agree to a power-sharing deal. However, after this agreement broke down, Séléka took control of Bangui and Bozizé had to flee the country in 2013. Leader of Séléka, Michel Djotodia, took office and officially disbanded Séléka. However, continual violence between ex-Séléka groups and opposing militias, collectively known as 'anti-balaka', persisted and Djotodia was forced to resign less than a year later. Catherine Samba-Panza was installed as interim president until Faustin Archange Touadéra was elected in January 2016. In February 2019 an agreement was signed between the government and fourteen armed groups, including ex-Seleka groups, committed to disarmament. However, violence between ex-Seleka groups and anti-balaka continues.

Close  
Central African Republic Conflicts (1996 - )

<b>Stage</b>	Pre-negotiation/process
<b>Conflict nature</b>	Inter-group

<b>Peace process</b>	CAR: African Initiative (and related) Process
<b>Parties</b>	<p>14 armed groups, signed in French language original pdf.</p> <p>RPRC Rassemblement Patriotique pour le Renouveau de la Centrafrique</p> <p>FDPC Front démocratique du peuple centrafricain</p> <p>ATB / MOKOM Anti-Balaka, Mokom faction</p> <p>3R Retour, réclamation et réhabilitation</p> <p>UFR-R Union des forces républicaines (fraction)</p> <p>MPC Mouvement Patriotique Centrafricain</p> <p>UPC Unité pour la paix en Centrafrique</p> <p>MLCJ Mouvement des libérateurs centrafricains pour la justice</p> <p>FPRC Front Populaire pour la Renaissance de la Centrafrique</p> <p>SELEKA - RENOVEE Séléka Rénovée</p> <p>ATB / PEN Anti-Balaka, National coordination of the ex-anti-Balaka, Patrice-Edouard Ngaïssona</p> <p>RJ / B Révolution and Justice (splintered, Belanga)</p> <p>RJS Révolution and Justice (Sayo)</p> <p>UFR Union des forces républicaines</p>
<b>Third parties</b>	No third parties recorded as signing the agreement. However, secondary sources suggest that the agreement resulted from the Initiative for Peace and Reconciliation, which was adopted by the African Union on 17 July 2017.
<b>Description</b>	In this agreement, resulting from a listening 'exercise' and facilitation by the AU's Initiative for Peace and Reconciliation, the 14 armed groups address the government of CAR with a list of demands, spanning political reform, socio-economic reconstruction, matters of security, and issues related to peace, rights, and humanitarian concerns. The groups, which had fought amongst themselves, agree to common positions which were subsequently presented to the government.

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<b>Agreement document</b>	<a href="#">CF_180830_Synthesis_of_the_Harmonised_Claims_of_the_Armed_Groups_of_the_CAR_Bouar_tr.pdf (opens in new tab)</a>   <a href="#">Download PDF</a>
<b>Agreement document (original language)</b>	<a href="#">CF_30082018_Synthesis_of_the_Harmonised_Claims_of_the_Armed_Groups_of_the_RCO_Bouar.pdf (1).pdf (opens in new tab)</a>

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## Women, girls and gender

<b>Participation</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Equality</b>	No specific mention.

<b>Particular groups of women</b>	<p>Particular groups of women→Other</p> <p>Page 3, Column B. Socio-economic [demands]:</p> <p>20. Set up of a microcredit fund intended to finance the initiatives of young people and women associated with armed groups;</p>
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**International law** No specific mention.

**New institutions** No specific mention.

**Violence against women** No specific mention.

**Transitional justice** No specific mention.

**Institutional reform** No specific mention.

**Development** Development→General  
Page 3, Column B. Socio-economic [demands]:  
20. Set up of a microcredit fund intended to finance the initiatives of young people and women associated with armed groups;

**Implementation** No specific mention.

**Other** Page 2, Column A. Political [demands]:  
9. Promotion and respect for women's rights;

Page 1, Column B. Socio-economic [demands]:  
4. Support for associations and NGOs, women, young people, etc.

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